

A KEY TO THE STIPITATE POLYPORACEAE OF TEMPERATE NORTH AMERICA—II *

BY WILLIAM A. MURRILL

E. THE SPECIES OF PORODISCUS

Plant minute, abundant on twigs of chestnut, oak, etc.; stipe attached to the vertex of the pileus and usually curved at maturity.

P. pendulus (Schw.) Murrill

F. THE SPECIES OF POLYPORUS

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| 1. Stipe pallid or light-brown, not darker than the pileus. | 2 |
| Stipe wholly or partly black or fuliginous, darker than the pileus. | 9 |
| 2. Margin of pileus not ciliate. | 3 |
| Margin of pileus ornamented with cilia, which often disappear with age; tubes alveolar. | 7 |
| 3. Pileus trumpet-shaped, deeply infundibuliform. | <i>P. craterellus</i> B. & C. |
| Pileus not trumpet-shaped. | 4 |
| 4. Surface tomentose, often becoming glabrous. | 5 |
| Surface glabrous from the first. | 6 |
| 5. Tubes decurrent, very short, entire; pileus dark-purple, with paler radiating lines; known only from Alabama. | <i>P. dibaphus</i> B. & C. |
| Tubes not decidedly decurrent, denticulate when mature; pileus yellowish to smoky-black; common throughout. | <i>P. Polyporus</i> (Retz) Murrill |
| 6. Context light-brown; tubes decurrent; known only from South Carolina. | <i>P. columbiensis</i> Berk. |
| Context golden-yellow; tubes remote; known only from Ohio. | <i>P. phaeoxanthus</i> B. & Mont. |
| 7. Pileus very thin, smooth, pellucid; known only from North Carolina. | <i>P. arculariellus</i> Murrill |
| Pileus opaque. | 8 |
| 8. Pileus less than 1 cm. in diameter, light-gray; stipe setulose; known only from Tennessee. | <i>P. arculariformis</i> Murrill |
| Pileus considerably larger, brown in color; stipe squamulose; common throughout. | <i>P. arcularius</i> (Batsch) Fr. |
| 9. Pileus squamose, very large, flabelliform; tubes large, alveolar. | <i>P. caudicinus</i> (Scop.) Murrill |
| Pileus glabrous; tubes punctiform. | 10 |
| 10. Stipe ivory-black below; pileus usually ochraceous, surface scarcely depressed, margin even, not becoming extremely thin. | <i>P. elegans</i> (Bull.) Fr. |
| Stipe smoky-black below; pileus usually chestnut-colored, depressed at the center or behind, margin usually very thin and irregular. | <i>P. fissus</i> Berk. |

G. THE SPECIES OF ABORTIPORUS

Plant rather common about stumps, usually much aborted and often only a mass of pores.

A. distortus (Schw.) Murrill

* Continued from p. 30.

H. THE SPECIES OF CYCLOPORUS

Plant very rare, terrestrial, with central stipe and concentrically furrowed hymenium.
C. Greenii (Berk.) Murrill

I. THE SPECIES OF ROMELLIA

Plant abundant, large, spongy, hispid, very destructive to conifers.

R. sistotreimoides (Alb. & Schw.) Murrill

J. THE SPECIES OF COLTRICIA

1. Pileus concentrically zonate; context thin. 2
 Pileus azonate; context rather thick and spongy. 4
2. Pileus shining cinnamon, strigose, striate, thin, flexible, slightly depressed, the margin often fimbriate or pseudo-ciliate. *C. cinnamomea* (Jacq.) Murrill
 Pileus dull rusty cinnamon to hoary, velvety to glabrous, deeply depressed, the margin thicker and less fimbriate. 3
3. Tubes small, 0.5 mm. or less in diameter. *C. perennis* (L.) Murrill
 Tubes large, 1 mm. in diameter. *C. parvula* (Kl.) Murrill
4. Context homogeneous; hymenium free from spines. 5
 Context duplex, soft above and woody below; hymenium beset with spines.
C. tomentosa (Fr.) Murrill
5. Pileus ferruginous to fulvous, 5 cm. in diameter, surface finely tomentose; stipe swollen and soft at the base. *C. obesa* (Ell. & Ever.) Murrill
 Pileus darker, fulvous to chocolate-colored, 10 cm. in diameter, surface rough and shaggy; stipe scutate and firm at the base. *C. Memmingeri* Murrill

K. THE SPECIES OF COLTRICIELLA

Plant minute, pendant, very rare, on decayed pine wood.

C. dependens (B. & C.) Murrill

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

SHORTER NOTES

Jacquinia Curtissii sp. nov. — A low shrub. Leaves linear-lanceolate, 2–3 cm. long, 3–4 mm. wide, attenuate into a mucro 2–3 mm. long, glabrous, the rigid margins revolute; twigs puberulent; inflorescence involucred by minute scales, 3- or 4-flowered; peduncle 3–4 mm. long, less than half as long as the slender spreading or recurved pedicels; calyx campanulate, about 3 mm. long; sepals rounded, entire, ciliate.

Isle of Pines, Cuba, April 24, 1904, *A. H. Curtiss*. Related to *J. stenophylla* Urban, and to *J. brevifolia* Urban, differing from both by its larger flowers with longer pedicels.

N. L. BRITTON.

NEW BINOMIALS IN AN INDEX. — It may have escaped the notice of botanists that all new varietal or subspecific names